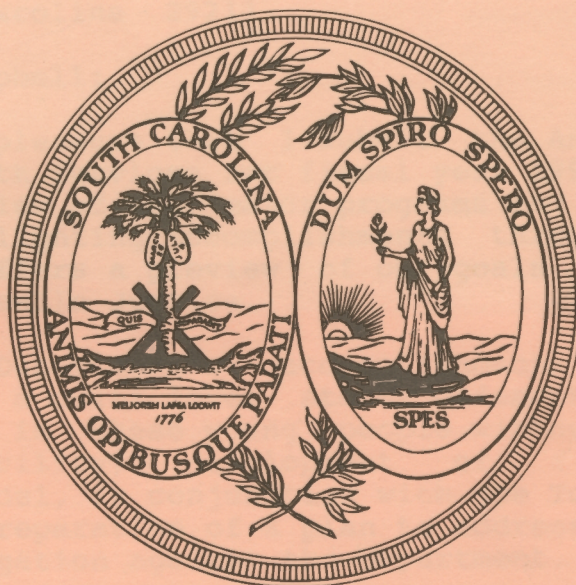


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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES



ANNUAL REPORT 1992-1993

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STATE DOCUMENTS



Department of Juvenile Justice

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Flora Brooks Boyd
Director

November 9, 1993

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.
Governor's Office
P.O. Box 11269
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

It is with pleasure that I submit the Annual Report of the Department of Youth Services for fiscal year 1992-93. This document presents an overview of the major programs and services managed by the agency, highlighting accomplishments throughout the reporting year. It also offers a preview of our goals as the newly formed Department of Juvenile Justice.

Among the Department's accomplishments in 1992-93 were: implementation of a multi-level status offender program to resolve behavioral issues in these young people without commitment to an institutional facility; development of a risk and needs classification model, in conjunction with the Toal Juvenile Justice Task Force; and preparation of a plan to address all areas cited in class action litigation against the Department.

Our primary goals for the coming year include statewide implementation of risk and needs assessment, an internal restructuring of the Department to strengthen program continuity and quality, the development of a self-contained unit for severely mentally ill and mentally retarded juveniles as a cooperative effort with the Department of Mental Health, and the development of a plan for Departmental programs to achieve compliance with American Correctional Association standards.

We sincerely appreciate your support of the Department's programs and goals.

Sincerely,

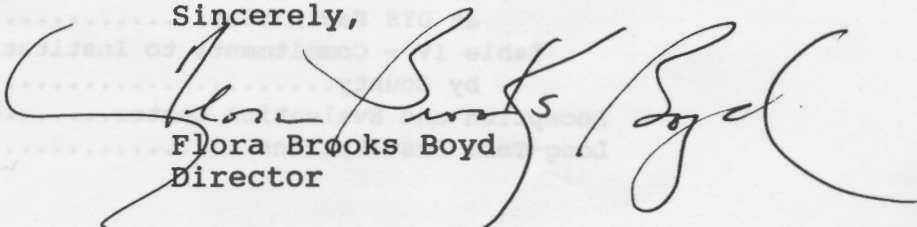

Flora Brooks Boyd
Director

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HISTORY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's modern juvenile justice system incorporates a broad spectrum of services geared toward protecting the public, preventing delinquency and rehabilitating juvenile offenders. However, juvenile corrections originated as an offshoot of the adult system, and for many years its orientation was entirely punitive.

State recognition of the delinquency problem actually dates from 1875 when a wing of the state penitentiary was designated a "reformatory" to accommodate young boys. Between 1900 and 1920, three separate juvenile correctional institutions segregated by race and sex were established under auspices of the State Board. Legislation enacted in 1946 placed management and operation of these facilities under the Board of State Industrial Schools. A Division of Placement and Aftercare, added in 1954, was empowered to authorize a child's release prior to the twenty-first birthday.

Although the Board of State Industrial Schools maintained administrative authority over the institutions, each functioned as a separate entity evidencing little coordination of effort. State funding was concentrated in physical improvements, and no resources were allocated to recruitment of professional staff. The result was a highly inadequate level of treatment and rehabilitation. Education programs remained outside the mainstream of the state instructional system since they received neither funding nor supervision from the Department of Education. While these deficiencies were recognized increasingly by concerned citizens, reforms were not instituted until the late 1960's.

Legislation enacted during 1966 changed the name of the governing body to the Board of Juvenile Corrections which, in the following year, appointed a State Director. The new Director was charged with the responsibility of centralizing and coordinating the administration of all units, to include the desegregation of operational facilities and divisions. However, no staffing was provided to his office. Desegregation was not accomplished until 1968, when a class action suit was prosecuted successfully in federal court. Court-ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 then freed access to federal funding through the Elementary and Secondary School Act, engendering major improvements in academic and vocational instruction. In 1971, passage of the Federal Omnibus Safe Streets Act and related juvenile delinquency legislation authorized establishment of State Law Enforcement Planning Agencies. Task forces were then appointed to examine the problems of crime and delinquency and assess long and short-term needs.

In 1969 the State Legislature responded to the issue of juvenile justice reform by creating an entirely new agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The enabling legislation affirmed Placement and Aftercare as a separate Division, which subsequently achieved Departmental status in 1971. Within the two

new agencies, professional staff developed and implemented programs. The institutional population began to drop as more community-based services were initiated.

Legislation enacted during 1972 changed the name of the Department of Juvenile Corrections to the Department of Youth Services, and further stipulated its organization into two internal divisions: Juvenile Corrections, responsible for treating institutionalized children, and the Youth Bureau, responsible for implementation of community programs. A major focus of the Youth Bureau was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in South Carolina. A substantial federal grant, awarded in 1975, funded support services and other community alternatives.

Further significant progress in services to delinquent youth occurred in 1976 with passage of the Judicial Reform Act. This legislation expanded the network of individual county Family Courts into a unified system operated by the state. The Act was amended during 1978 to provide that the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare (JP&A) administer intake and probation. In 1980, JP&A assumed the additional responsibility of detention/release screening for juveniles taken into custody by law enforcement.

Although the years of 1969-1980 represented substantial progress in assuring uniform and appropriate services to delinquent youth in South Carolina, it became widely recognized that the evolution of a two-agency system had resulted in costly duplication of effort, particularly in the areas of administration and community programs. To remedy that inefficiency, the Legislature passed the Youth Services Act of 1981, merging Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Youth Services into a single Department of Youth Services.

Cited in the enabling legislation were the following organizational and programmatic needs: 1) developing a single policy direction for juvenile justice; 2) offering a comprehensive array of community-based treatment and prevention programs; 3) combining management structures and supportive functions to avoid duplication and free resources for enhancement of services; 4) eliminating the competition for funding inherent in a two-agency system; and, 5) presenting to the public a consistent and comprehensible system of juvenile justice services. The Youth Services Act created a Policy Board to guide the Department's administration of services and a separate and independent Juvenile Parole Board to determine the time of release for institutionalized juveniles. Descriptions of the two Boards, the Department's organizational components, and the range of services provided are included in following portions of this report.

* Status offenders are juveniles charged with offenses which would not be crimes if committed by an adult such as running away, incorrigibility, and truancy.

In addition to its organizational provisions, the merger legislation embodied several major changes in the juvenile code. It prohibited the commitment of status offenders to the Department except for purposes of evaluation, and it increased from 10 to 12 the minimum age for institutionalization of all other offenders. Age restrictions also were mandated for local jail detention, requiring court orders for 11 and 12 year olds and abolishing confinement for children under the age of 11. Thus, the Youth Services Act of 1981 culminated 12 years of organizational, programmatic and legal reforms by creating a unified Department with the goals of protecting public safety, preventing juvenile crime, and being responsive to the treatment needs of individual youths at all points in the juvenile justice system.

In 1993, as government restructuring came to the forefront of legislative issues, the Department of Youth Services became the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). This name change, effective July 1, 1993, was accompanied by a new position for the Department within state government. DJJ has been elevated to a cabinet-level agency separate from other corrections and human services entities. Its Director is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Another long called-for legislative change, effective on July 1, prohibited the confinement of children "in a place of detention for adults for more than six hours", specified criteria for detaining youth in secure juvenile facilities, and required a court hearing within 24 hours of custody. This represents a major step forward for South Carolina's children, ending many years of non-compliance with federal mandates and accepted practice in the handling of juveniles taken into custody for delinquent acts.

THE STATE BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

The State Board of Youth Services (which was eliminated under restructuring) governed the Department during fiscal year 1992-93. It was comprised of one member from each of the state's six Congressional Districts, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Additionally, the State Superintendent of Education or his designee served as an ex-officio voting member and the Supervising Chaplain of the Department as an ex-officio non-voting member. Thus, the State Board had eight members, of whom seven were voting members.

The Board had exclusive responsibility for Departmental policy. It hired a Commissioner and delegated to the Commissioner management of Departmental affairs.

THE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD

The Juvenile Parole Board (which was continued under restructuring) is charged with reviewing the progress of juvenile offenders committed to the custody of the Board of Youth Services and deciding to release or revoke release. The Board consists of 10 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent

of the Senate, including one from each of the six Congressional Districts and four from the state at-large. Members serve four year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself/herself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held at least monthly and as often as necessary to ensure that the case of each juvenile committed to the Department's correctional facilities is considered quarterly, as mandated by law.

The Parole Board has the authority to issue temporary and final discharges or release youths conditionally by prescribing certain conditions for their aftercare. To that end it is mandated to issue written guidelines for release consideration. By law, the Board may order restitution as a condition of release. During fiscal year 1992-93, 682 juveniles were placed on conditional release status by the Juvenile Parole Board.

THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services (renamed the Department of Juvenile Justice under restructuring) is mandated to provide a full range of juvenile justice services, including: crime prevention programs; detention/release screening; intake; probation supervision; aftercare supervision; restitution; community supportive functions including institutional alternatives; predispositional evaluations; institutional treatment and education; and Interstate Compact administration. To respond to these broad responsibilities, the Department is divided into four organizational components: 1) the Commissioner's (now Director's) Office; 2) the Operations Division; 3) the Institutional Division; 4) and the Community Division. The Office of the Commissioner is located on the institutional grounds at 4900 Broad River Road in Columbia. The Department employs more than 900 staff members dispersed throughout the state.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Under the Department of Youth Services as organized in fiscal year 1992-93, the Commissioner, in conjunction with a State Board, developed and implemented Departmental policy. He was charged with ensuring efficient management of the Department, bearing the ultimate responsibility for planning, organization, staffing, budgeting, reporting and day-to-day operations.

Supporting this office administratively is an Executive Assistant who manages day-to-day operations, coordinates activities which are inter-governmental or legislative in nature, and supervises personnel who perform support functions, including internal audit, and ombudsman services.

Internal audits are conducted by an Audit Supervisor who initiates and plans financial and performance audits to examine Agency fiscal operations and policy, ensuring conformity with state regulations and accepted accounting practices.

Ombudsman services are performed by the Agency Ombudsman who plans, organizes, and directs a system for reporting, receiving, investigating and collecting data on complaints and charges of abuse/neglect made by the Agency's offender population. Allegations of abuse/neglect are investigated by the Ombudsman, whose documented findings are reported in writing to the Commissioner and appropriate external authorities. An investigator from the Department's Public Safety Division assists the Ombudsman on an "as needed" basis.

Also functioning within the Commissioner's Office are the Agency's Legal Counsel and the Public Information Director. Because of DYS' inherent involvement in the judicial system, Agency staff often require legal advice. The Legal Counsel is responsible for interpretations of the law, court representation, and legislative review. He also is available to the Boards, the Commissioner, and Agency staff to review proposed policies as they relate to the state and federal law.

Public information activities are carried out by the Public Information Director, who develops press releases, and coordinates all media contacts. The Public Information Director provides information to stimulate interest in Agency activities and increase general knowledge of the Agency's responsibilities, objectives, and policies.

Through its section of Chaplaincy and Volunteerism the Department offers a comprehensive, non-denominational religious program for its juveniles. Under direction of the Supervising Chaplain, Chaplains are assigned to each of the four institutions. All are seminary graduates with specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

The Department of Youth Services embraces the concept that volunteers play a vital role in the treatment of juvenile offenders. They are not substitutes for staff members, but they strengthen and enhance existing programs. The Agency maintains a full scale volunteer program which includes recruitment, screening, training, evaluation and recognition.

Within the institution, a volunteer coordinator assists other DYS staff in directing the Department's Volunteer program. In the community, the State Director of Crime Prevention, Intervention and Volunteer Services is responsible for volunteer program development. He is assisted by district level directors in five primary locations: Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Lexington, and Charleston.

Table I presents more detailed information about volunteer utilization at the Department of Youth Services during 1992-93, including the type of services rendered, the number of volunteers and hours of service.

TABLE I
VOLUNTEER UTILIZATION IN 1992-93

<u>Service Provided</u>	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>	<u>Hours of Service</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
Restitution			
Site Monitors	742	76,460	\$688,140.00
Interns	35	8,944	-
Religious Activities	1,344	10,890	98,010.00
Mentors/Sponsors	138	2,019	18,171.00
Foster Grandparents	1	710	-
Education	63	1,937	17,433.00
Student Missionaries	3	1,200	10,800.00
Recreation	277	1,265	11,385.00
Professional Services	27	441	3,969.00
AA/NA Groups	20	408	-
Other	<u>285</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	2,935	105,139	\$847,908.00
Merchandise Donated			\$ 32,966.31
Cash Donations			\$ 2,650.00

Government restructuring replaced the position of Commissioner with a cabinet-level Director appointed by the Governor. Functions of the Commissioner's Office, now the Director's Office, have remained intact as described above.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division furnishes primary support to the Commissioner (now Director) and the Institutional and Community Divisions of the Department of Youth Services (now Juvenile Justice), as well as providing direct juvenile services in the treatment area. Headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Operations, this division encompasses five key functional areas which are critical to the daily operation of the Department. These areas are Finance, Information Systems, Personnel, Treatment Services, and Support Services. The Operations Division is staffed by 175 employees, comprising about 16% of the Departmental work force.

Finance

The Finance Section provides the Department with a fiscal management system for all funds made available to the Agency. Finance is composed of four working units, which are Accounting, Purchasing, Budgeting and Private Pay/Medicaid Accounting.

Accounting maintains records of expenditures and receipts and manages fiscal aspects of federal grants. Additionally, Accounting processes vouchers for payment of goods and services which have been properly authorized, and which meet all Agency and State criteria. This involves frequent contact with the Comptroller General's Office. Accounting also assists representatives of the State Auditor's Office in the preparation of the Agency's annual financial audit. DYS has received excellent audits for ten consecutive years.

The Purchasing Unit is responsible for the procurement of all goods and services for the Agency, including the handling of leases and contracts. Great care is taken to ensure that all procurements are processed in accordance with Agency and State policies and regulations. In this regard, Purchasing assists representatives of the State Auditor's Office in the preparation of the Agency's procurement audit, which is completed once every three years. The Department received a rating of "outstanding" on its last three year audit.

The Budget Section monitors the Agency's overall funding status and coordinates the internal management of funds. This responsibility includes the processing of both internal and external budget transfer requests, which requires frequent coordination with the Budget and Control Board staff. Periodic reports concerning the Department's budget status are prepared and distributed by the Budget Office staff.

This unit must also oversee the functions of a decentralized budget system, comprised of approximately 18 departmental budget managers throughout the state. The Budget Office must insure that accurate, concise, and complete data are provided to those who have been delegated budget authority. Prudent budget management and utilization of resources have aided DYS in maintaining basic services despite dwindling state resources.

Information Systems

The Information Systems Section provides a variety of key support services to the Department. This unit is responsible for: systems development, maintenance, and upgrades of the juvenile textual and data systems and the financial information system (SABAR); technical assistance and training to systems users; fixed assets; and provision of mail and copying services. The last year saw further progress on two related projects that will greatly improve the availability, accuracy and flow of information within DYS: the "paperless" juvenile folder system, and electronic mail capability. These innovations effectively link DYS' administrative offices, institutional programs, residential alternative programs and the forty-six county offices within a communication network. The network provides each user with immediate access to information and allows expedient transfer from site to site.

Personnel

This section is responsible for a myriad of personnel management functions. They are: classification of positions, employee benefits, Agency-wide performance evaluation procedures, recruitment, affirmative action compliance, and all actions pertaining to human resource management. In addition to supporting the management of the Agency, Personnel provides employee relations assistance to all staff.

Treatment Services

Treatment Services administers specialized services for juvenile offenders in the Department's Institutional and Community Programs. This Section is comprised of Institutional Psychology, Community Psychology, and Medical Services for institutionalized juveniles (including Dental, Nursing, Psychiatric, and Pharmacy). An ongoing basic responsibility of Treatment Services is serving as a liaison with the Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop cooperative strategies for treating emotionally handicapped and mentally retarded youth. Additionally, increasing emphasis is being placed upon developing and implementing programs designed to help troubled youth overcome problems of alcohol and drug abuse and sexual offending. A wide variety of services are offered, both within the institution and

at the community level. This helps troubled juveniles to change anti-social behavior and become productive, law abiding citizens.

Support Services Section

The Support Services Section is organized into four units: Physical Plant; Food Services, Warehouse/Laundry; and Administrative Support.

Physical Plant manages permanent improvement projects and provides general maintenance for 105 buildings comprising the four juvenile correctional institutions.

Food Services prepares nutritional meals and special medical diets for the institutional population. In 1992-93, the unit prepared 990,442 meals and 313,637 snacks.

Warehouse services operates as a central receiving section for the Agency-wide distribution of high volume supplies. In addition, this section manages a gas station located adjacent to the institutional grounds. Laundry provides repair and cleaning services. Over 800,000 items of clothing and linen were laundered last year.

Administrative Support provides grounds care, vehicle management, record archives, telecommunications management, and surplus property disposal. Vehicle Management oversees leased vehicles, Agency-owned vehicles, operation of motorpool and a vehicle repair shop certified by the State Division of Motor Vehicle Management. Over 1.7 million miles are driven each year in Agency-owned or leased vehicles.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Management Services provides a variety of key support services to the Department. Under direction of an Executive Assistant, this section includes: Parole, Staff Development, Information Services, Quality Assurance and Policy Development, and Internal Communications.

Parole

The Parole Section functions as a liaison between DYS and the Board of Juvenile Parole and serves as staff support to the Board. Parole Examiners consult with institutional, community and educational staff in formulating recommendations as to when and under what conditions juveniles should be granted release. The examiners prepare written case information packets and present oral arguments before the Board regarding release consideration for all juveniles committed to DYS. The total number of cases presented to the Board in 1992-93 was 2,739. The preparation of cases is in accordance with written guidelines established pursuant to the Youth Services Act of 1981 and adopted by the

Board of Juvenile Parole. These guidelines weigh the seriousness of the committing offense and the juvenile's judicial history to assign a presumptive guideline range in months for the institutional commitment. The Parole Board may elect to release a juvenile early or detain him/her longer than the guidelines when mitigating or aggravating circumstances exist.

The Victim Assistance Program of the Parole Section works with victims of juvenile crime to: help the victim deal with the emotional, physical and financial impact of victimization; explain how parole guidelines determine length of institutionalization and clarify other aspects of parole process; and offer the victim an opportunity to speak or write to the Parole Board whenever an offender is being considered for a release.

The staff of the Victim Assistance Program works with institutional and community-based programs, such as restitution, to provide a balanced approach to addressing the overall needs of victims of juvenile crime throughout the state.

Restructuring created the position of Deputy Commissioner for Parole, and the Parole Division became a separate organizational unit reporting to the Director effective July 1, 1993.

Staff Development

This section is responsible for the ongoing training of employees, conference planning and new employee orientation. Staff Development offers training programs designed to maximize the Agency's personnel resources. In 1992-93, Staff Development provided 1,505.5 course hours to 4,663 Agency participants.

Information Services

Responsibilities of the Information Services Section include: developing the Agency Budget and Permanent Improvement Plans; staffing the Research Committee; preparing the narrative annual report; completing regular statistical reports on DYS' juvenile offender population; monitoring legislative activity; conducting research and evaluation studies to aid the Agency in identifying effective programs and resolving management issues; measuring resource allocations to various service areas; researching funding sources and administering grant proposals to add resources for new program development throughout the Department; and responding to internal/external information requests.

Quality Assurance and Policy Development

Quality Assurance provides services to Agency staff to improve program effectiveness and participates in external quality assurance programs to enhance technical expertise. Centralization

of policy development as a function of Management Services assures an orderly, consistent process throughout the Department.

Internal Communications

The function of the Internal Communications Section is threefold: (1) to increase agency efficiency by opening lines of communication between management and the work force; (2) to raise employee morale to the highest possible level; and (3) to instill in employees a feeling of ownership and involvement by keeping them informed about agency activities and issues.

This is accomplished through distribution of the monthly agency newsletter, which reports on employees and activities throughout the agency; through producing a quarterly newsletter for agency volunteers and employees; by designing and producing communications instruments such as brochures and flyers; by providing a news clipping service to keep employees apprised of trends in juvenile and other criminal justice areas; and by providing recognition for employees on occasions such as promotion, awards and retirement.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Community Division, headed by a Deputy Commissioner (now Director), administers prevention, diversion, detention/release screening, intake, probation and aftercare supervision, restitution and community-based support services.

For management purposes, the state now is divided into three geographic areas which encompass the sixteen judicial circuits. Assistant Deputy Commissioners (now Assistant Deputy Directors) based in Columbia oversee services in each of these multi-county areas. Further, each judicial circuit or subdivision thereof is directed by a local Director of Community Programs. A total of 314 Agency employees, or approximately one-third of the Agency's work force, are assigned to Community Programs.

Crime Prevention/Early Intervention/Volunteer Services

The goal of Crime Prevention, Early Intervention and Volunteer Services is to implement a community process by which local programs are developed and maintained for: 1) the prevention of juvenile delinquency; 2) the reduction of recidivism within the juvenile justice system; and 3) the protection of the public from juvenile crime. The State Director for Crime Prevention, Early Intervention and Volunteer Services oversees program planning, implementation and evaluation in accordance with the State Delinquency Prevention Plan. Additionally, four District-level Prevention Directors in key locations throughout the state provide programmatic supervision to staff located within the state's sixteen judicial circuits.

Local crime prevention staff work with communities to plan and develop crime prevention, early intervention and volunteer service programs relevant to defined, local needs. These programs and activities promote positive youth development within the home, school and the community. The goal of crime prevention is to provide programs that prevent the initial occurrence of illegal behavior and reduce the likelihood of recurrent criminal activities for youth who already have had some contact with the system. Current efforts include:

Juvenile Justice Awareness Program - Juvenile Justice Awareness is an educational program directed to fifth and sixth grade students to present the concepts, services and facts of the juvenile justice system. The program emphasizes individual responsibility for decisions and explores the possible consequences of delinquent behavior. A total of 12,111 students statewide participated in 333 groups during FY 1992-93.

Community Mobilization Programs - Community Mobilization Programs are activities within local communities which mobilize citizens, groups or organizations to prevent and resolve the problems of young people and their families. This may include community forums, Youth Speakouts, Visions for Youth Projects, Cities in Schools Projects, Kids Caucus Conferences, and others. In FY 1992-93, the prevention staff worked with 178 programs and 10,793 participants.

Double Dutch is a recreational program which uses competitive jump rope events to promote physical fitness, individual effort and team cooperation, creativity and personal self-confidence for all youth involved. Group counseling is conducted when teams have free time between competitive events. Last year, 2,655 youth participated in 73 Double Dutch programs.

Camp Paupi-Win Jr. - Through a partnership with Visions for Youth, the Department conducted a week-long summer camp program for 99 younger brothers and sisters of current juvenile offenders. Camp Paupi-Win Jr. provides a unique opportunity to work intensively with young people at very high risk for entering the juvenile justice system.

Juveniles and the Law "Choices" Groups - Juveniles and the Law is a ten-week course of instruction in law and citizenship education for juvenile offenders first entering the Family Court. Classes for 10-12 juveniles are taught by trained instructors with judges, police and probation officers serving as community resource persons. In FY 1992-93, this program served 1,702 juveniles in 124 groups.

Parenting Groups - Parenting Groups assist parents in establishing and maintaining a harmonious and law-abiding family environment. The eight to ten week parenting course

uses video-based programming and classes based on practical theories of child psychology. Parenting skills classes served 569 parents of high-risk youth in 87 groups.

Conflict Management Groups - Conflict Management Groups are eight-week sessions aimed at teaching first-time offenders appropriate communication and problem solving skills. Emphasis is placed on helping the juvenile understand conflict, identify and deal with their emotions, take responsibility for their actions and peacefully settle disputes. In FY 1992-93, the program served 1,279 participants in 116 groups.

Volunteer Services - The objective of Volunteer Services is to provide voluntary resources to assist in programs of crime prevention, early intervention and other court-related services. Current programs include efforts to recruit, screen, train and manage volunteers and interns for service within the Department's Community Division. Special emphasis is placed on utilizing mentor and peer-leader volunteers. In FY 1992-93, this program recruited, trained and supervised 269 volunteers, 67 interns, 150 mentors 188 peer leaders, and 23 junior counselors for Camp Paupi-Win Jr.

Twenty-Four Hour Detention/Release Screening

The Department of Youth Services (now Juvenile Justice) through its Community Programs Division is responsible for determining whether juveniles taken into custody for non-violent offenses should be detained in jail or released pending court appearance. Law enforcement makes the detention decision if a juvenile has been charged with a violent crime. In order to ensure uniformity in detention/release screening decisions statewide, specific criteria are applied to define those circumstances which justify detention. These criteria reflect concerns for community protection, an orderly court process, and the safety of the juvenile.

Twenty-four hour statewide coverage has necessitated recruitment of contractual agents for evening, weekend and holiday calls. These agents meet educational and age criteria. They are subject to a criminal records check and must complete a twelve hour training program. Answering services, beepers or direct call systems enable prompt communication between Departmental staff/agents and Law Enforcement agencies in each county. Law Enforcement can reasonably expect on-site response within one hour of notification.

During fiscal year 1992-93, 4,394 juveniles were screened for preadjudicatory detention, and of those, 2,085 (47%) were released to their parents or other appropriate community placements.

Intake Case Processing

Intake staff are available to provide immediate assistance when a juvenile is taken into custody or brought to the attention of the Family Court. They offer crisis intervention counseling, conduct preliminary interviews with juveniles and their families, and make referrals for youth who exhibit special needs. When a child has been taken into custody, Intake is equipped to seek alternatives to detention, as well as expediting court processing of the case. Law Enforcement accounts for the majority of referrals to Intake (61%), although cases also originate from parents, schools and social service agencies. In South Carolina, school referrals comprise 16% of the total.

The database maintained at the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) to document arrests in South Carolina is one indicator of juvenile delinquency trends at the front end of the juvenile justice system. SLED's figures, which unlike DYS', are calendar year based, indicate substantial changes in degree and type of juvenile involvement in crime across the state. Between 1988 and 1992, arrests of juveniles for the UCR violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault) increased at an alarming rate of 148% with the largest annual increase (53%) occurring between 1990 and 1991.

Once a delinquency complaint is filed with the Family Court, DYS Intake staff provide information and recommendations to assist solicitors in making prosecutorial decisions. They also prepare pre-dispositional reports for Family Court Judges to assist in selection of dispositional alternatives for juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

South Carolina has seen juvenile cases to the solicitor (Figure 1) increase 100% in the past ten years. Table II presents new cases to the solicitor by county for 1992-93, with a breakdown of cases representing serious and violent offenses. The state as a whole recorded 22,505 new cases, including 3,121 violent and serious cases. Table III documents statewide trends in delinquency cases over the past five years. During this time all cases increased by 20%, with violent and serious cases increasing by an alarming 49%.

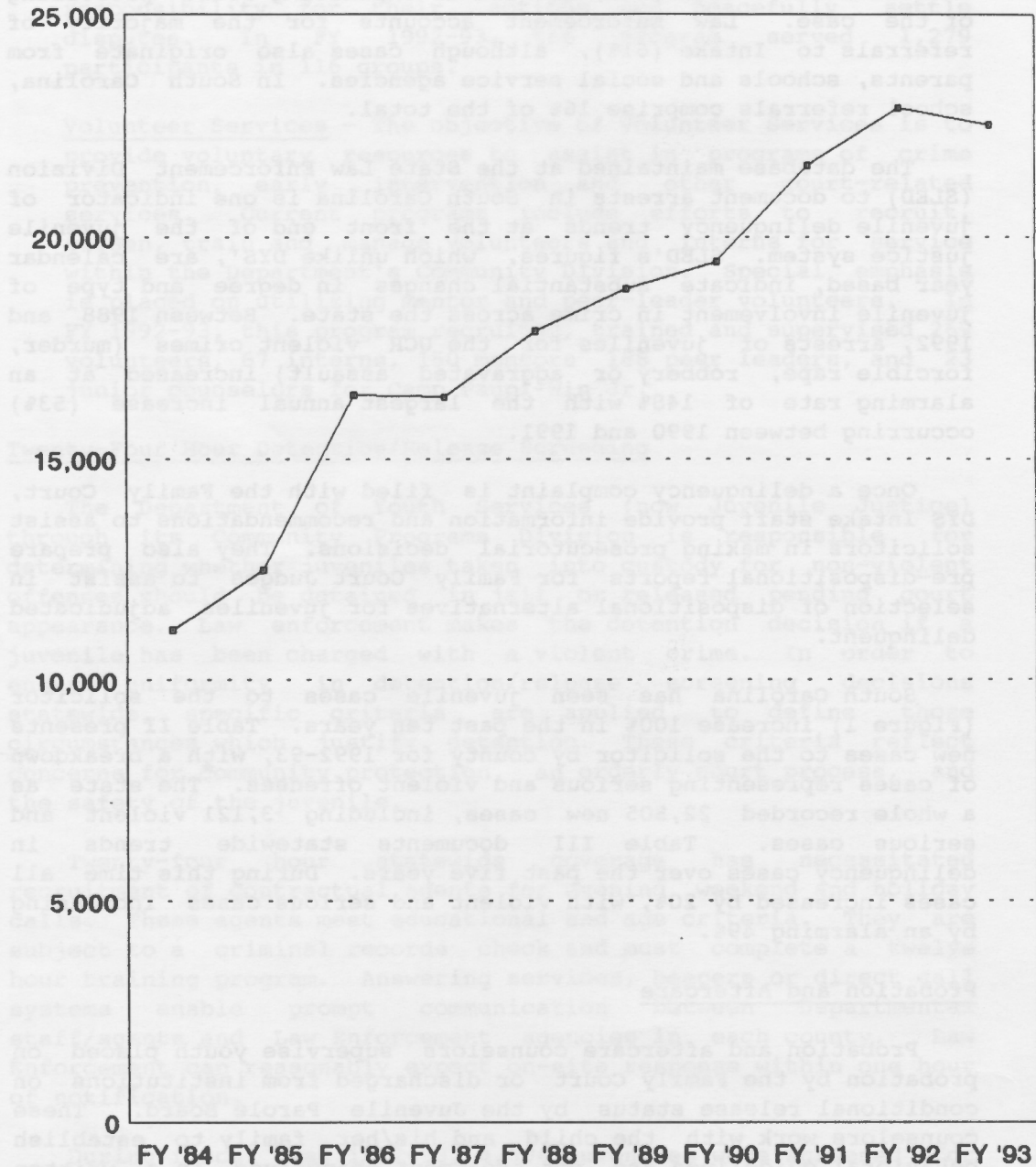
Probation and Aftercare

Probation and aftercare counselors supervise youth placed on probation by the Family Court or discharged from institutions on conditional release status by the Juvenile Parole Board. These counselors work with the child and his/her family to establish behavioral guidelines and set treatment objectives in a written plan. Progress in meeting the objectives is monitored through monthly office, home and school visits. Out-referrals are

* Violent and serious offenses include: murder; criminal sexual conduct first and second degree; assault and battery with intent to kill; kidnapping; voluntary manslaughter; armed robbery; arson first degree; burglary first and second degree; drug trafficking; and all additional offenses categorized in the South Carolina Code of Laws as Acts Against Persons.

FIGURE 1

JUVENILE CASES TO THE SOLICITOR TEN YEAR COMPARISON



JUVENILE CASES →	11,127	12,507	16,436	16,382	17,865	18,821	19,435	21,608	22,883	22,505
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REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF OVER 100% IN TEN YEARS.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

TABLE II

JUVENILE CASES TO THE SOLICITOR BY COUNTY

FY 1992 - 93

<u>County</u>	<u>All New Cases to Solicitor</u>	<u>Violent/Serious New Cases</u>	<u>Violent/Serious as a % of all New Cases</u>
Abbeville	121	16	13%
Aiken	919	107	12%
Allendale	188	19	10%
Anderson	618	88	14%
Bamberg	117	14	12%
Barnwell	111	28	25%
Beaufort	364	71	20%
Berkeley	997	120	12%
Calhoun	27	2	7%
Charleston	2,436	316	13%
Cherokee	427	43	10%
Chester	116	29	25%
Chesterfield	244	15	6%
Clarendon	154	22	14%
Colleton	226	35	15%
Darlington	286	56	20%
Dillon	280	38	14%
Dorchester	364	62	17%
Edgefield	47	15	32%
Fairfield	92	25	27%
Florence	937	140	15%
Georgetown	454	90	20%
Greenville	1,537	339	22%
Greenwood	446	84	19%
Hampton	166	26	16%
Horry	924	96	10%
Jasper	86	17	20%
Kershaw	181	16	9%
Lancaster	546	44	8%
Laurens	300	68	23%
Lee	151	18	12%
Lexington	974	98	10%
McCormick	36	15	42%
Marion	385	53	14%
Marlboro	116	29	25%
Newberry	234	32	14%
Oconee	184	11	6%
Orangeburg	933	105	11%
Pickens	435	44	10%
Richland	1,329	209	16%
Saluda	66	9	14%
Spartanburg	1,372	149	11%
Sumter	771	140	18%
Union	332	34	10%
Williamsburg	183	40	22%
York	1,293	94	7%
TOTAL	22,505	3,121	14%

FIGURE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
TABLE III
JUVENILE CASES -- FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	<u>FY 88-89</u>	<u>FY 89-90</u>	<u>FY 90-91</u>	<u>FY 91-92</u>	<u>FY 92-93</u>	<u>% Change FY's 89-93</u>
All Juvenile Cases	18,821	19,435	21,608	22,883	22,505	+20%
*Violent/Serious	2,098	2,286	2,831	3,105	3,121	+49%
*Violent/Serious as a % of all Juvenile Cases	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%	

<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>All Cases</u>	<u>*Violent/Serious</u>
FY'89 to FY'90	+3%	+9%
FY'90 to FY'91	+11%	+24%
FY'91 to FY'92	+6%	+10%
FY'92 to FY'93	-2%	+<1%

REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF OVER 100% IN TEN YEARS

made as necessary to appropriate community programs. In the event that a child on probation must be committed to a correctional facility, the juvenile-counselor relationship is maintained through contact with Parole Examiners at the institutions and on-site visitation.

During 1992-93, the average supervision caseload statewide on any given day was 4,760. Despite the larger number of juveniles requiring supervision, DYS has been forced to maintain high vacancy levels in its county offices due to budget cuts. By June of 1993, individual county caseloads averaged 77 juvenile offenders per one DYS worker. This is more than double the state standard (1:35).

Restitution

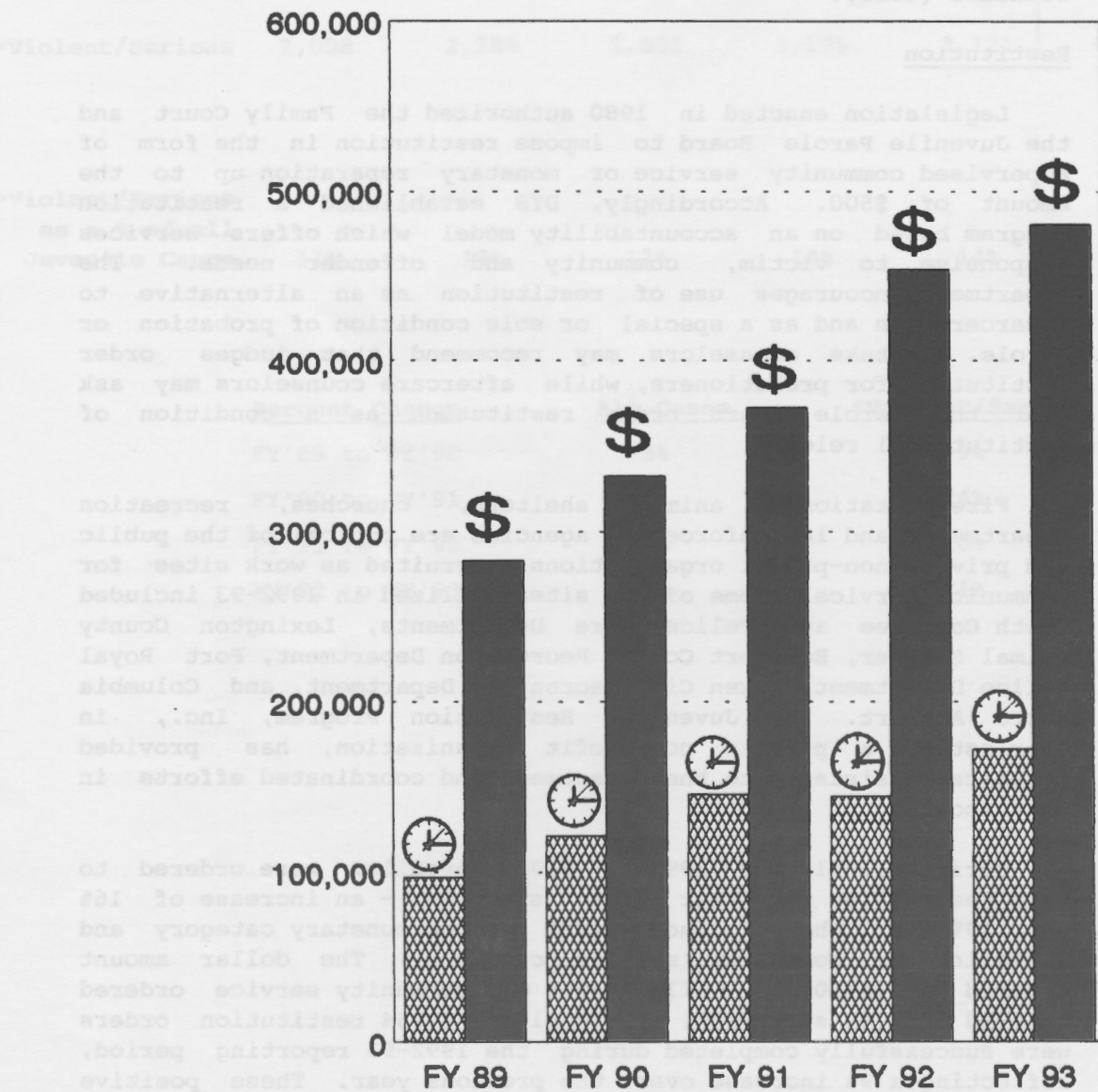
Legislation enacted in 1980 authorized the Family Court and the Juvenile Parole Board to impose restitution in the form of supervised community service or monetary reparation up to the amount of \$500. Accordingly, DYS established a restitution program based on an accountability model which offers services responsive to victim, community and offender needs. The Department encourages use of restitution as an alternative to incarceration and as a special or sole condition of probation or parole. Intake counselors may recommend that judges order restitution for probationers, while aftercare counselors may ask that the Parole Board order restitution as a condition of institutional release.



Fire stations, animal shelters, churches, recreation departments and law enforcement agencies are typical of the public and private non-profit organizations recruited as work sites for community service. Some of the sites utilized in 1992-93 included South Congaree and Pelion Fire Departments, Lexington County Animal Shelter, Beaufort County Recreation Department, Port Royal Police Department, Aiken City Recreation Department, and Columbia Metro Airport. The Juvenile Restitution Program, Inc., in Charleston, a private non-profit organization, has provided technical assistance to the Department and coordinated efforts in that locale.

During fiscal year 1991-92, 5,962 juveniles were ordered to make restitution for their crimes statewide - an increase of 16% over 1991-92. These included 1,968 in the monetary category and 3,994 in the community service category. The dollar amount ordered was \$480,335, while hours of community service ordered totaled 171,743 statewide. A total of 3,954 restitution orders were successfully completed during the 1992-93 reporting period, reflecting a 9% increase over the previous year. These positive outcomes are attributable to a deliberate emphasis on restitution for appropriate offenders over the last five years, as illustrated in Figure 2. Restitution and other forms of offender accountability will continue to receive strong emphasis and close monitoring to ensure maximum utilization.

FIGURE 2

JUVENILE RESTITUTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON FY 1988-89 through FY 1992-93



HOURS ORDERED		96,880	120,904	145,018	143,871	171,743
MONEY ORDERED		282,805	332,371	372,309	454,204	480,335

Community Support Services

Community Support Services provides specialized ancillary services for Community Programs. This section is responsible for administering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Residential Care, and Placement Services.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles reflects a cooperative agreement among the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Guam. In South Carolina, the Commissioner of the Department of Youth Services acts as its administrator, assuming responsibility for:

1. Cooperative supervision of delinquents on probation or parole;
2. Interstate return of delinquents who have escaped or absconded;
3. Interstate return of non-delinquent runaways; and
4. Other measures for the protection of juveniles and the public that the states decide to undertake cooperatively.

The Community Programs Division, through its Support Services Section, supervises daily operations relating to the Compact. During 1992-93, 128 probation and parole cases were accepted into South Carolina from other states, while 114 cases from South Carolina were transferred to other states. One hundred and nine (109) runaways apprehended in South Carolina were returned to homes out of state, and 97 South Carolina runaways were brought back to this state.

Residential Care oversees six Department-operated group homes and shelters as well as a special intensive program for chronic status offenders. In addition to these Agency group homes, the Department contracts with 15 residential programs throughout the state to provide short and long-term placements. The Department-operated shelters, Greenville, Hope House and Crossroads, are "walk-in" or self-referral facilities affiliated with the National Runaway Hotline. Hope House is located in Columbia, while Crossroads in Charleston serves mainly the coastal area.

These facilities provide normal subsistence requirements, medical care, crisis intervention counseling and general assistance in reuniting children and their families. The shelters receive federal support through Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds. During 1992-93, Hope House, Crossroads, and the Greenville Shelter provided residential services to 504 runaways.

The Departmental group homes are: Charleston Place, for males, Greenville Boys Home, and Gateways, a co-educational facility located in Columbia. These homes provide residential based treatment programs which tap local resources for educational, recreational and health services. The goal during a child's three to six month stay is resolution of those interpersonal conflicts and behavioral problems which impair his/her functioning in the

home setting. During 1992-93, the Agency group homes served a total of 167 children. As of January 1, 1992, each program was upgraded to be classified as a High Management Group Home and is funded through Medicaid.

The New Directions Program is a special intensive treatment program for the repeat status offender whose needs have not been met in the home community. During their stay, residents participate in a variety of skills-building courses aimed at improving interpersonal and basic life skills, as well as counseling and regular academic work. Family involvement is considered a vital component of treatment, and every effort is made to ensure at least two therapeutic sessions during the child's stay. During 1992-93, a total of 147 status offenders received services at New Directions.

Placement Services supports intake, probation and parole staff in securing alternative placements for juveniles. Placement Specialists recruit, screen and certify foster families; provide training and counseling assistance; disburse monthly subsistence allowances; and arrange placements on a contractual basis in non-Agency group homes around the state.

During 1992-93, a total of 1,159 contractual placements were made, including 137 to foster care, 572 to contractual group homes, and 450 to Marine Institute Programs.

Community-Based Alternatives

The Department of Youth Services (now Juvenile Justice) uses Marine Institutes, St. Luke's Center, and Family Preservation Services as alternatives to more costly institutional care.

St. Luke's Life Skills Center, located in Columbia, is a neighborhood center which provides life skills and restitution opportunities to juvenile offenders while serving as a channel of communication for the community-at-large. Referrals to St. Luke's originate from the Richland County field office and the District I public schools. Most activities are conducted using group work methods. Groups include rites of passage, life skills, social skills, positive mental attitude, anger control, employability skills and conflict resolution. A specialized group for parents of juveniles on probation or parole is also conducted monthly. During FY 1992-93, 287 youth were served in these groups. Additionally, 42 parents received parenting skills training and 281 juveniles were placed and monitored on community service restitution.

Marine Institutes are educational/vocational training programs for older juvenile offenders under the supervision of the Department. The Department contracts with the Associated Marine Institutes of Tampa, Florida, to provide five marine institute programs and a wilderness camp in the state. The institutes are located in Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Laurens, and Rimini.

FIGURE 3

These programs work with chronic juvenile offenders and serve as an alternative to placing nonviolent youth in more costly, overcrowded juvenile correctional institutions. Marine Institutes offer a six-month, outdoors-oriented experience. Academics receive emphasis in order to prepare youth for the high school equivalency examination. Students also learn vocational skills including boat maintenance, welding, marine engine repair, seamanship, wildlife management, forestry, and park maintenance. The selection of employment skills varies depending on locale and is guided by input from local industries, the Employment Security Commission, the State Development Board, the Wildlife Commission, and Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

The Marine Institutes' unique mix of outdoor activities, academics and job skills creates a positive learning environment where personal achievement and initiative are rewarded as juveniles experience first hand the value of a strong work ethic. Charleston and Midlands Marine Institutes are day programs serving a co-educational population. The remaining programs are residential, accepting only male offenders.

Family Preservation Projects are relatively new to South Carolina. Youth Services, in coordination with Mental Health, is building the most widespread program in the state. The Family Preservation program provides direct services in the home of the juvenile. Mental Health workers literally become a part of the family for ten to twelve weeks. Their job is to identify the source(s) of the dysfunction, assist the family in dealing with its problem(s), teach parents how to cope with the presenting and subsequent problems, be on-call to the family 24 hours per day and guide the family to additional services as necessary. The total program is designed to make the family self-sufficient in dealing with their needs and, above all, to prevent the young juveniles from being placed in institutions or out of the home.

DYS has awarded contracts to Columbia Area Mental Health Center, Family Resources, Inc., and the Pee Dee Mental Health. A supplemental contract has been developed with Greenville Mental Health. DYS staff in Charleston are working with "House Calls," a similar project funded by Health and Human Services Finance Act monies.

During 1992-93, a total of 93 juveniles and their families were served in the state appropriations funded family preservation programs.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The Institutional Programs Division, headed by a Deputy Director, operates five facilities centrally located in Columbia. The Reception and Evaluation Center (R&E) provides diagnostic services to juvenile offenders temporarily committed by the Family Court, while the three long-term institutions serve juveniles committed on final judicial orders. This year a 30-bed secure detention center was added to the institutional complex. The

Institutional Division also provides recreational, educational and support services for its juvenile population. Security is maintained by the Public Safety Section. Overall, the Division's staff incorporates approximately 500 employees accounting for approximately 45% of the Departmental work force.

During 1992-93, the average daily population of all institutional programs was 811 in regular program units, and 65 in lockup units. Figure 3 illustrates the extent to which DYS institutional facilities were overcrowded. On "average" days, R&E functioned at 154% of capacity and the long term facilities at 201% of capacity. During the peak month (March), R&E functioned at 221% of capacity and the long-term facilities at 232% of capacity.

Extreme overcrowding continues to have a negative impact on the Department's efforts to establish a safe, humane, and treatment-oriented environment in these facilities. Overcrowding also has exacerbated the physical deterioration of buildings, most of which are functionally inadequate by modern standards. A class action lawsuit filed against DYS in 1990-91 alleges that institutional conditions violate basic constitutional standards. The Agency is responding to the overcrowding dilemma and the lawsuit in several ways: 1) by continuing to request additional juvenile correctional officers and professional staff to ensure appropriate levels of supervision and professional care; 2) by exploring every feasible alternative in community-based options for non-violent offenders, the desire being to incarcerate only those offenders who pose a threat to public safety; 3) by constructing regional observation and assessment facilities to replace the R&E Center in Columbia; 4) by making substantial improvements to address fire and safety issues at the institutional physical plant; 5) by negotiating a settlement of the class action lawsuit in a constructive, forthright manner to assure that needs and concerns are addressed without jeopardizing public safety or imposing undue and unrealistic financial burdens on the state; and 6) by continued development of programs within the institutional setting to more adequately address specific offender needs.

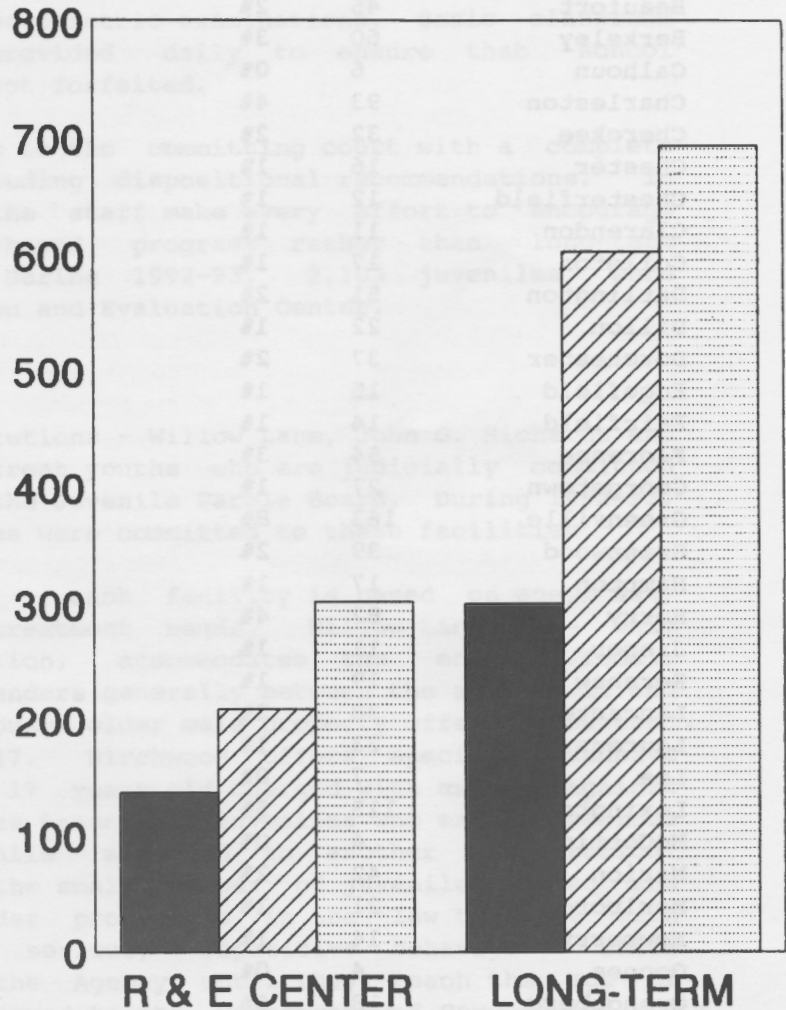
Table IV provides a distribution of commitments to R&E and the three correctional facilities by county for fiscal year 1992-93. The counties contributing most heavily to institutional commitments were Richland, Greenville, Spartanburg, Orangeburg, Charleston and Lexington.

Juvenile Detention Center

In compliance with State guidelines, the first Juvenile Detention Center at DYS was developed and began operations on January 1, 1993. The center is a "State of the Art" operation meeting applicable standards for physical plant and services. Effective July 1, 1993, counties were required under state law to maintain juvenile detainees in separate facilities from adults. As of this writing, 44 of the 46 counties in South Carolina have signed Memorandums of Agreement to use the DJJ facility.

FIGURE 3

AVERAGE and PEAK POPULATIONS at DYS FACILITIES FY 1992-93



CAPACITY	■	136	299
AVG. DAILY POP.	▨	209	602
% OF CAPACITY		154 %	201 %
PEAK POPULATION	▤	301	693
% OF CAPACITY		221 %	232 %

Capacity is based on ACA Standards. Capacity and populations exclude lock-up facilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
TABLE IV
COMMITMENTS TO INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS BY COUNTY

County	R&E Center		Correctional Facilities	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abbeville	11	1%	4	0%
Aiken	91	4%	45	4%
Allendale	21	1%	12	1%
Anderson	65	3%	19	2%
Bamberg	15	1%	13	1%
Barnwell	22	1%	10	1%
Beaufort	45	2%	16	2%
Berkeley	60	3%	18	2%
Calhoun	6	0%	3	0%
Charleston	93	4%	61	6%
Cherokee	32	2%	13	1%
Chester	16	1%	12	1%
Chesterfield	12	1%	5	0%
Clarendon	11	1%	10	1%
Colleton	17	1%	15	1%
Darlington	51	2%	31	3%
Dillon	22	1%	13	1%
Dorchester	37	2%	18	2%
Edgefield	15	1%	2	0%
Fairfield	14	1%	9	1%
Florence	54	3%	38	4%
Georgetown	27	1%	8	1%
Greenville	163	8%	98	10%
Greenwood	39	2%	13	1%
Hampton	17	1%	7	1%
Horry	82	4%	50	5%
Jasper	11	1%	4	0%
Kershaw	19	1%	13	1%
Lancaster	38	2%	22	2%
Laurens	23	1%	10	1%
Lee	7	0%	6	1%
Lexington	115	5%	38	4%
McCormick	4	0%	2	0%
Marion	42	2%	22	2%
Marlboro	21	1%	7	1%
Newberry	14	1%	7	1%
Oconee	4	0%	7	1%
Orangeburg	118	6%	65	6%
Pickens	40	2%	9	1%
Richland	249	12%	133	13%
Saluda	19	1%	2	0%
Spartanburg	168	8%	67	7%
Sumter	57	3%	28	3%
Union	37	2%	10	1%
Williamsburg	15	1%	5	0%
York	47	2%	14	1%
Out of State	17	1%	8	1%
TOTAL	2,103	100%	1,022	100%

Reception and Evaluation Center

The Reception and Evaluation (R&E) Center offers a comprehensive array of diagnostic services for juvenile offenders who are committed temporarily pending dispositional outcomes in Family Court. According to state law, a complete evaluation must precede commitment to a juvenile correctional facility and the evaluation period may not exceed 45 days.

The evaluation process includes medical, psychological, educational and vocational assessments and, where indicated or requested, dental and psychiatric examinations. Basic classroom instruction is also provided daily to ensure that school attendance credits are not forfeited.

All juveniles return to the committing court with a complete written evaluation, including dispositional recommendations. In these recommendations, the staff make every effort to encourage the use of community-based programs rather than long-term institutionalization. During 1992-93, 2,103 juveniles were admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Long-Term Institutions

The long-term institutions - Willow Lane, John G. Richards and Birchwood - house and treat youths who are judicially committed until their release by the Juvenile Parole Board. During 1992-93, a total of 1022 juveniles were committed to these facilities.

Assignment of youth to each facility is based on age, sex, type of offense, and treatment needs. Willow Lane, the only co-educational institution, accommodates the entire female population and male offenders generally between the ages of 12 and 14. John G. Richards houses older male property offenders between the ages of 15 and 17. Birchwood offers special intensive services to males 15 to 17 years old charged with crimes against persons. It receives, as transfers, juveniles who exhibit serious assaultive behavior while assigned to another institution. Birchwood also holds the small number of juveniles tried and sentenced as adults under provisions in the law to deal with extremely violent or serious, repetitive behavior. These offenders remain with the Agency until they reach the age of 17 and then are transferred to the Department of Corrections to complete the remainder of their sentences.

The three facilities are somewhat diversified in function because of the uniqueness of their offender populations. However, they share a philosophy of treating the whole child by addressing his/her psychological, social, educational, physical and spiritual needs. Multi-disciplinary treatment teams develop plans for and with the juvenile to overcome specific problems, identify pre-release goals, and prepare the juvenile for community re-entry. Treatment plans generally reference the acquisition of specific social, academic and vocational skills and development of a realistic self-concept. Team members monitor the progress of

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
TABLE IV
CONTRIBUTORS TO INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS IN CARE

juveniles closely while maintaining contact with the Parole Section, the community counselor, the child's family, and when necessary, placement specialists to facilitate a successful community readjustment.

Unfortunately, the outlook for youth who have been committed to long-term facilities continues to be bleak. By the time youth penetrate the juvenile justice system to the commitment level, many have internalized antisocial values and fallen behind in school work. A substantial number of these children have handicapping conditions and/or drug problems. Approximately 88% come from broken homes. It is extremely difficult for the Department to redirect the lives of these children in the context of insufficiently staffed, overcrowded facilities which are removed from the youth's home and community environment.

The results of institutionalization are especially poor for juveniles incarcerated at the age of twelve or thirteen. These young people recidivate to the Family Court at a startling rate of 93%. Seventy-three percent (73%) are reinstitutionalized as juveniles before aging out of the system. High risk 12 and 13 year olds are now the targets of pilot family preservation programs in certain areas of the state. It is hoped that this intensive, family-oriented service will prove effective in enabling younger juveniles to remain in the community and in lowering the risk to reoffend.

The last available data compiled by DYS revealed that 56% of institutionalized delinquents resurface as convicted adult offenders on probation or in prison by age 21. This dire prognosis for incarcerated youth is the reason for DYS' philosophical position that juvenile offenders should be treated in the least restrictive environment possible, limiting incarceration to those who pose a substantial risk to society.

Recreational Services

Recreation staff conduct general and therapeutic programs for students assigned to the long term institutions. Although funding shortages prevent DYS from offering a wide range of recreational services, all students receive services on a regular basis. Recreational programs are under the supervision of the Institutional Directors. The Recreation staff is supplemented by college interns and volunteers, who contribute to both the quality and quantity of services.

General activities such as sports, games, crafts, and special outings structure leisure time and foster learning experiences important to the rehabilitation of juveniles. Additionally, a Recreational Interests and Skills Assessment (RISA) is completed on each youth to guide treatment planning. Therapeutic recreation programs may then be prescribed to meet specific needs of individuals or small groups.

Educational Services

The Department of Youth Services is designated by law as a school district which operates a twelve-month comprehensive program for its institutional population. This program is directed by a Superintendent of Education. In 1992-93, the Department of Youth Services Board also functioned as a Board of Trustees for the District. The South Carolina Department of Youth Services' school has its own Defined Minimum Program.

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Department is a vital component of the treatment process. Willow Lane Middle School serves grades 6 through 8 and Birchwood High School serves grades 9 through 12. The Educational Assessment Center (EAC) serves grades 5 through 12, and is located at the Reception and Evaluation Center. An evaluation is conducted to assess specific educational plans. Classroom instruction is provided at the EAC to ensure the maintenance of attendance credits.

A combination of group and individual instruction is provided to meet the needs of the students. Many specialized programs are offered at Willow Lane and Birchwood. They include special education, Chapter One, remedial education, GED preparation, and vocational education. The "average" juvenile offender is a sixteen year old functioning at the fifth to sixth grade level academically. According to data compiled by DYS, 95% of students entering DYS schools are below grade level in reading and/or math. Fifty-three percent (53%) of the students are assigned to remedial programs and 34% to special education classes.

The broad range of curriculums in DYS schools is designed to meet remedial and regular requirements of 1) students who need Carnegie unit courses to return to the public school; 2) students who do no plan to return to public school and need GED preparatory and vocational course work; and 3) students who will not be returning to school, but need educational and vocational skills. During 92-93, 56 DYS students received GED certificates and two students were awarded high school diplomas.

The Education Division also takes a strong role in the rehabilitation of students needing specialized treatment. Psychoeducational classes for sex offenders are taught in conjunction with group sessions, which include the teacher and the student's social worker. These classes are approximately three months long. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment classes are taught in 28-day cycles to the chemically dependent students. These students also participate in social worker groups. The students substitute participation in these two areas for science credits.

The DYS/Cities in Schools (CIS) program, which began in 1991, as the only one in the United States for incarcerated youth, now operates with two teachers, one teacher's assistant and 30

students. This holistic approach to education and social services, with its low teacher to pupil ratio, has been extremely successful. DYS/CIS is housed in space which became available when the Maximum Security unit at Willow Lane Institution was closed.

The Education Division of DYS is also responsible for the academic programs at New Directions, a self-contained community program which houses chronic status offenders. Two teachers and a temporary currently serve 40 students who are enrolled in English, math, science, social studies, physical education and life skills courses. The teachers get to know the students well in this family atmosphere and the students improve significantly in all areas (educationally, socially and emotionally).

In addition to academics, DYS has broadened the scope of vocational education. The focus is to provide marketable employment skills that will transfer to technological advancement in the workplace. The Agency was chosen as one of 11 national sites to receive Federal technical assistance to locate an industry on institutional grounds at Birchwood High School. The industrial site is supported by a labor force of 15 GED students.

Fiscal year 1992-93 was the second successful year for the truck farm. This project is an ongoing self-supporting enterprise which allows participation of 12 to 16 students.

In an effort to offer quality educational programs, DYS has upgraded ten existing vocational programs by offering two additional courses to include Pre-Voc and Auto Body and Fender. Program expansion has enabled vocational education to reach more than 95% of the high school students. Vocational education continues to include evening opportunities. Adjunct programs include welding and contractual programs through Midlands Technical College and Richtex. These supplementary courses are offered to approximately 40 students.

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Facility at Birchwood High School provides cooperative services to eligible students. These services include work participation in industry-based contracts which allow DYS to reach a majority of the population with marketable employment skills. Students with disabilities receive vocational assessment, career counseling, and adjustment services. The manufacturing plants of Shakespeare and Michelin have located production work on DYS grounds. These work sites help to prepare students for competitive employment. Approximately 120 students at any given time are served in the Vocational Rehabilitation programs.

Further restructuring of vocational education for 1992-1993 incorporated the Tech Prep Grant. The purpose of Tech Prep is to integrate academic and vocational programs. Tech Prep is designed to provide competencies needed for the technological workplace and

preparation for students to pursue higher education. The goal is to make the United States more competitive in the world economy by developing more fully the academic and occupational skills for all segments of the population. This can be achieved through a concentrated approach in which academic and vocational instruction become a cooperative endeavor. Industrial Technology Education will begin in the middle school during the 93-94 school year. This program is a highly sophisticated approach to introducing students to the technological advances of the 90's workplace. The Marketing Education Program, which places students in work positions on the institutional grounds and community sites, continued this year. It is important to note that each of these programs has been implemented with only minimal problems in discipline and security.

Security concerns receive the same emphasis in DYS schools as they do in other institutional programs. Six Public Safety Officers were assigned to the school for the 1992-93 school year to ensure a safe, orderly learning environment for teachers and the juveniles under their supervision. This change has been received enthusiastically by the staff, and has resulted in fewer incidents and interruptions during the school day.

A major accomplishment for the Agency's Education section during 1991-1992 was the State Department of Education's lifting the probation status for the affected school programs. The 1992-93 school year was the second year in a row that all the schools received an "All Clear" status.

Public Safety

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions, internal security, employee identification and background checks, student identification, transportation and emergency preparedness.

Public Safety Officers provide 24-hour surveillance and with assistance from the State Law Enforcement Division and local authorities, apprehend juveniles who escape.

The Identification Unit of Public Safety fingerprints and photographs all juveniles at institutional admission. These records are retained for a reasonable period and then destroyed if the juvenile does not return to Agency custody. It also provides employee identification cards and other data as necessary.

Public Safety also directs emergency preparedness, including staff response to man-made or natural disasters. Examples of situations which might require activation of the emergency preparedness plan include: potential mass arrests of juveniles, weather-related emergencies and institutional disturbances.

Institutional Program Development

Inter-agency planning and assistance from other states played an important role this year in the development of three new programs which will come on line early in 1993-94. After visiting a short-term institutional program run by the Alabama Department of Youth Services, staff developed the model for START Homeward Bound - an eight-week, high intensity program targeting male property offenders. The program will be a self-contained unit whose curriculum and activities focus on self-discipline, self-respect, and respect for others. The curriculum for START includes: an academic component operated "in-house" by the Education section; a psychoeducational component focusing on decision-making and problem-solving skills; physical fitness; adventure programming to promote teamwork and leadership; and community service. Successful completion of all program areas will be tied to eligibility for early release.

Next year the Department will become the only institutional site in the country to have a Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Program attached to its school district. The program, scheduled to open in the Fall, combines the traditional ROTC elements of military instruction, physical fitness and leadership training with a unit-based approach designed to occupy non-school hours constructively. Males in the coed program will be grouped together in a living unit staffed by employees having a military service background.

Plans are also underway to establish a specialized unit at the institutions for severely emotionally disturbed juveniles. DYS has worked with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to develop the program. Professional services to juveniles in this unit will be provided primarily by DMH, which also is responsible for training staff that support the unit. The program is slated to open in the Fall of 1993.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1992-93

1. During FY 1992-93, the Department of Youth Services completed a comprehensive review of all policies. Old policies were revised and consolidated into a more concise format. The Board of Directors approved all revisions.
2. During the year, the Department worked closely with the Juvenile Justice Task Force, chaired by Supreme Court Justice Jean Toal, to develop a systematic risk classification process for implementation throughout the State. Additionally, preliminary design work on a companion needs assessment process was initiated. The Task Force also proposed an array of services for juvenile justice.
3. A multi-step status offender program was begun utilizing newly appropriated State funds. The program's objective is to make available to Department staff and Family Courts a logical sequence of status offender sanctions/programs - ranging from

very minimal to highly restrictive. The ultimate purpose of these new sanctions/programs is to reduce the number of status offenders committed to the Department's Reception and Evaluation Center, as well as the Long-Term Institutions.

4. During 1992-93, the Department completed construction of a residential Marine Institute in Georgetown County. This 24-bed facility is operated under contract by the Associated Marine Institutes Corporation, which also operates five other programs in South Carolina.
5. In response to the ongoing class action lawsuit, which was filed against the Department in late 1990, the Department developed a comprehensive plan of action. This plan, which addresses each of the major issues contested in the lawsuit, will guide the Department's efforts during the next several years. The plan was developed in an effort to achieve a negotiated settlement to the lawsuit. At the time of this report, no settlement has been agreed upon.

GOALS FOR 1993-94

In its continuing effort to reach the highest standards of excellence, the Department has established and is actively pursuing the following goals:

1. To complete implementation of a comprehensive needs/risk assessment process (classification) throughout the Department.
2. To develop, in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health, a self-contained living unit for severely mentally ill/retarded juveniles on the grounds of the Long-Term Institutions.
3. To implement a two-year plan to meet American Correctional Standards for the training of all Department staff. To achieve at least 40% of the desired training standards by years' end.
4. To complete a total restructuring of the Department with a primary goal of strengthening program continuity and quality.
5. To revise internal procedures and ensure that all juveniles are afforded appropriate due-process protections and have access to a formal grievance procedure.
6. To complete initial design work on a regional evaluation center network which will enable the Department, upon completion of construction, to abandon the current Reception and Evaluation Center.
7. To develop specific plans to achieve American Correctional Standards in all of the Department's operations and to achieve compliance with ACA standards within the Department's Juvenile Detention Center and the Juvenile Parole Board.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE

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1992-93

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1992-93

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Executive Assistant to the Commissioner.....Norwood I. Church
Executive Assistant for Management Services.....Kenneth L. Moses
General Counsel.....Larry L. Vanderbilt
Deputy Commissioner for Operations.....Chuck O'Shields
Deputy Commissioner for Communities.....Ray Cavanagh
Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.....Stacey F. Atkinson
Superintendent of Education.....Dr. Ellen Cauthen

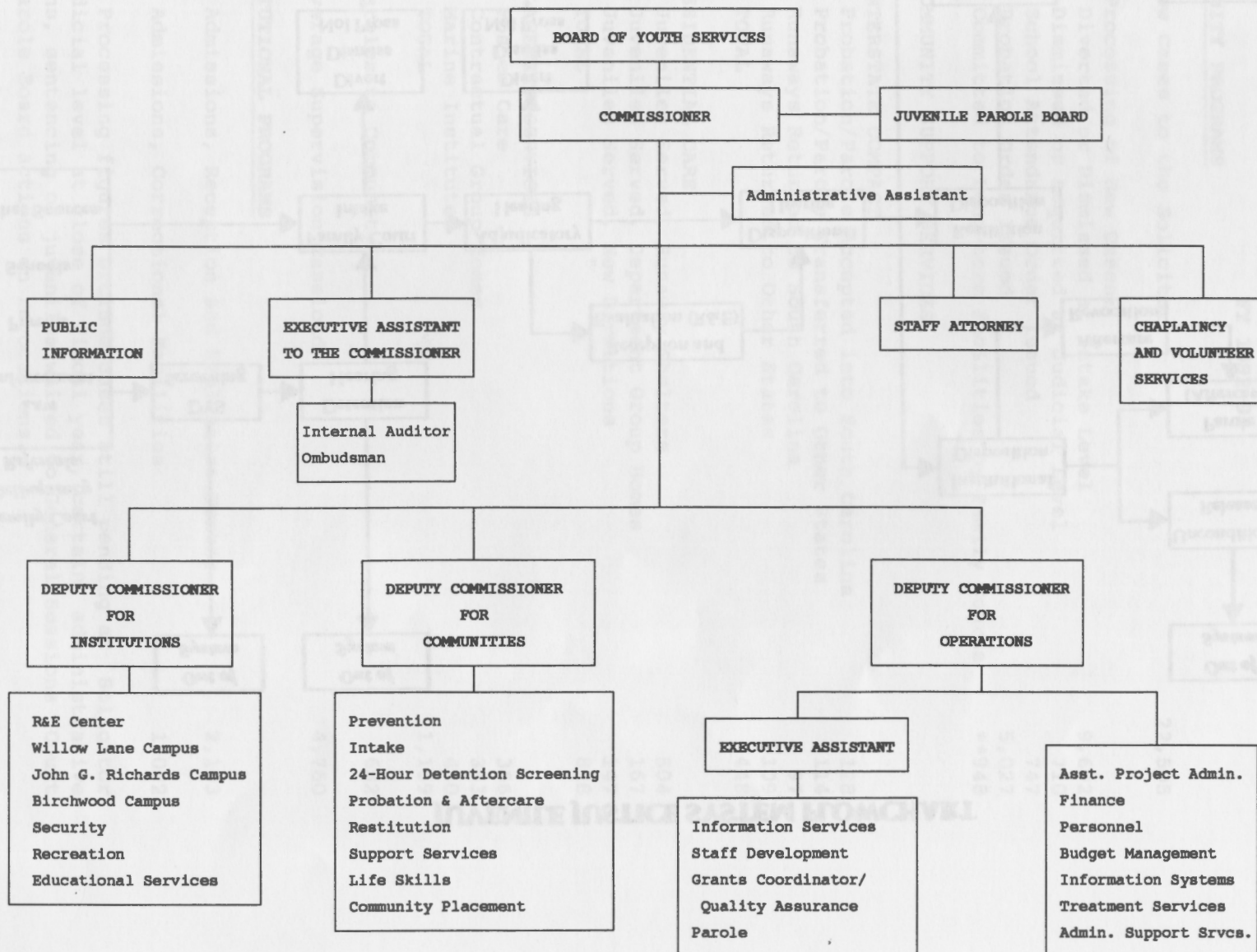
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JUVENILE PANEL BOARD

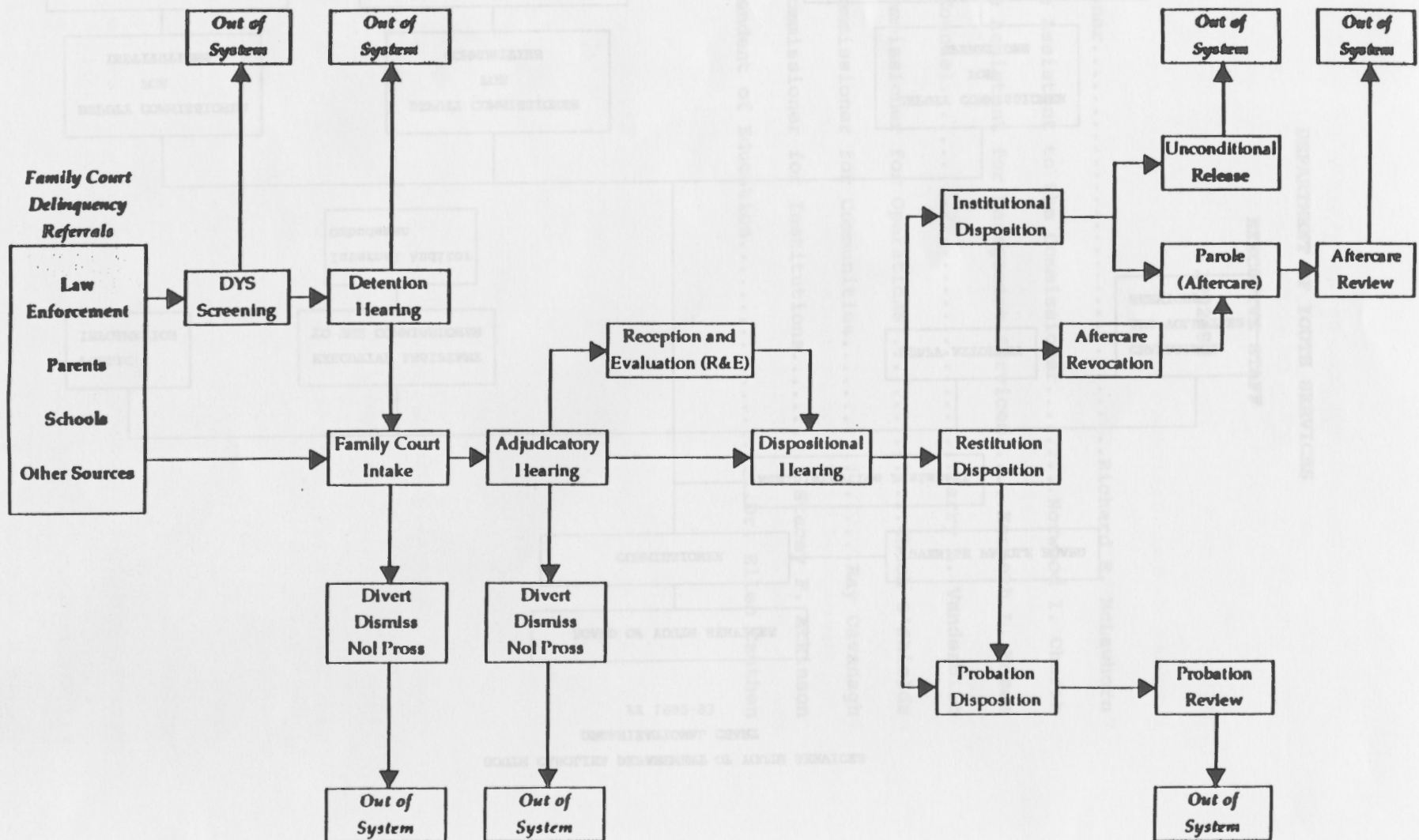
1992-93

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FY 1992-93



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOWCHART



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

POPULATION STATISTICS

FY 1992-93

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

New Cases to the Solicitor	22,505
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*Processing of New Cases:

Diverted or Dismissed at Intake Level	9,692
Dismissed or Acquitted at Judicial Level	710
School Attendance Order Issued	747
Probation Order Issued	5,027
Committed to Long-term Facilities by Family Courts	**948

COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

INTERSTATE COMPACT

Probation/Parole Accepted into South Carolina	128
Probation/Parole Transferred to Other States	114
Runaways Returned to South Carolina	97
Runaways Returned to Other States	109
TOTAL	448

RESIDENTIAL CARE

Juveniles Served, Runaway Shelters	504
Juveniles Served, Department Group Homes	167
Juveniles Served, New Directions	147
TOTAL	818

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Foster Care	356
Contractual Group Homes	353
Marine Institutes	450
TOTAL	1,159

Paroles to Community	682
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Average Supervision Caseload	4,760
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INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

Admissions, Reception and Evaluation Center	2,103
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Admissions, Correctional Facilities	1,022
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*Case Processing figures exclude cases still pending at Solicitor or Judicial level at close of fiscal year, certain administrative actions, sentencing of juveniles waived to General Sessions Court and Parole Board actions on revocations.

**Total commitments by Family Courts and all other sources equal 1,022. See Institutional Programs section.

FISCAL YEAR 1992 / 93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION:	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER	TOTAL	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER:						
Personnel	\$510,334.62			\$510,334.62	\$510,334.62	\$0.00
Per Diem	\$12,145.00			\$12,145.00	\$12,145.00	\$0.00
Contractual Services	\$81,125.64		\$20.00	\$81,145.64	\$81,145.64	\$0.00
Supplies & Materials	\$6,762.07		\$68.40	\$6,830.47	\$6,830.47	\$0.00
Fixed Chgs. & Cont.	\$6,166.24			\$6,166.24	\$6,166.24	\$0.00
Travel	\$29,536.22			\$29,536.22	\$29,536.22	\$0.00
Equipment	\$687.75			\$687.75	\$687.75	\$0.00
Case Services			\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$654,757.54	\$0.00	\$123.40	\$654,880.94	\$654,880.94	\$0.00
INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM:						
Personnel	\$8,423,710.34	\$701,207.04	\$1,520,163.40	\$10,645,080.78	\$10,645,080.78	\$0.00
Temporary Positions	\$26,831.87	\$40,690.48	\$63,570.19	\$131,100.54	\$131,100.54	\$0.00
Student Earnings	\$34,700.33		\$1,771.13	\$36,551.46	\$36,551.46	\$0.00
Contractual Services	\$134,600.67	\$15,740.74	\$65,201.00	\$215,630.49	\$215,630.49	\$0.00
Supplies & Materials	\$200,052.33	\$77,065.94	\$124,011.44	\$410,729.71	\$410,729.71	\$0.00
Fixed Chgs. & Cont.	\$40,205.02	\$652.75	\$22,536.52	\$63,394.29	\$63,394.29	\$0.00
Travel	\$26,525.11	\$5,729.20	\$4,797.79	\$37,052.10	\$37,052.10	\$0.00
Equipment	\$4,947.54	\$115,251.04	\$87,440.39	\$207,638.97	\$207,638.97	\$0.00
Lib.Books,Maps,Film		\$7,817.81	\$694.48	\$8,512.29	\$8,512.29	\$0.00
Pur. for Resale			\$26,854.86	\$26,854.86	\$26,854.86	\$0.00
Case Services	\$9,341.84	\$2,552.18	\$1,434.64	\$13,328.66	\$13,328.66	\$0.00
Light,Heat,Power	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Transportation	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$8,908,995.05	\$967,523.18	\$1,919,363.92	\$11,795,882.15	\$11,795,882.15	\$0.00
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATI	\$73,710.02			\$73,710.02	\$73,710.02	\$0.00

FISCAL YEAR 1992 / 93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION:	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER	TOTAL	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS:						
Personnel	\$6,371,378.74	\$260,608.03	\$205,747.45	\$6,925,734.22	\$6,925,734.22	\$0.00
Temporary Positions	\$167,178.84	\$41,403.63	\$1,028.16	\$209,610.63	\$209,610.63	\$0.00
Contract Agents	\$125,361.00	\$7,111.50	\$0.00	\$132,472.50	\$132,472.50	\$0.00
Contractual Services	\$260,021.25	\$3,976.01	\$7,977.72	\$271,974.98	\$271,974.98	\$0.00
Supplies & Materials	\$146,626.36	\$6,014.95	\$12,010.03	\$164,651.34	\$164,651.34	\$0.00
Fixed Gggs. & Cont.	\$176,005.34	\$4,800.00	\$20,412.09	\$201,217.43	\$201,217.43	\$0.00
Travel	\$216,914.62	\$2,264.00	\$16,175.47	\$235,354.09	\$235,354.09	\$0.00
Equipment	\$15,407.19	\$47,132.45	\$10,914.91	\$73,454.55	\$73,454.55	\$0.00
Case Services	\$635,824.01	\$261,416.29	\$27,245.48	\$924,485.78	\$924,485.78	\$0.00
Light, Heat, Power	\$22,949.64		\$3,365.07	\$26,314.71	\$26,314.71	\$0.00
Transportation	\$160.30		\$5.05	\$174.23	\$174.23	\$0.00
Stipends	\$2,183.45		\$107.07	\$2,291.32	\$2,291.32	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$8,140,018.02	\$642,727.66	\$384,990.10	\$9,167,736.58	\$9,167,736.58	\$0.00
JUVENILE RESTITUTION	\$120,700.00			\$120,700.00	\$120,700.00	\$0.00
RESIDENTIAL TREAT/EM	\$36,507.09			\$36,507.09	\$36,507.09	\$0.00
JUVENILE ARBITRATION	\$31,758.65			\$31,758.65	\$31,758.65	\$0.00
CHILDREN'S CASE RES.	\$47,383.00			\$47,383.00	\$47,383.00	\$0.00
PIEDMONT MARINE	\$705,904.00		\$17,675.00	\$723,579.00	\$723,579.00	\$0.00
GEORGETOWN MARINE	\$706,650.00		\$17,675.00	\$724,325.00	\$724,325.00	\$0.00
PEE DEE MARINE	\$827,790.00		\$21,210.00	\$849,000.00	\$849,000.00	\$0.00
CHARLESTON MARINE	\$364,341.00		\$23,859.00	\$388,200.00	\$388,200.00	\$0.00
RICHLAND MARINE	\$361,701.00		\$4,419.00	\$366,200.00	\$366,200.00	\$0.00
BEAUFORT MARINE	\$827,790.00		\$21,210.00	\$849,000.00	\$849,000.00	\$0.00
12 & 13 YR. OLD PLACENT.	\$275,390.00			\$275,390.00	\$275,390.12	\$9.88
	\$4,314,074.74		\$106,048.00	\$4,420,122.74	\$4,420,112.86	\$9.88

FISCAL YEAR 1992 / 93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION:	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER	TOTAL	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE
OPERATIONS PROGRAM:						
Personnel	\$3,702,732.43	\$165,501.62	\$67,689.88	\$4,015,923.93	\$4,015,923.93	\$0.00
Temporary Positions	\$300,490.67	\$444.00	\$1,411.00	\$310,353.67	\$310,353.67	\$0.00
Overtime & Shift Dif	\$27,169.13			\$27,169.13	\$27,169.13	\$0.00
Contractual Services	\$570,507.25	\$21,190.22	\$11,950.62	\$603,664.09	\$603,664.09	\$0.00
Supplies & Materials	\$344,164.57	\$660,251.00	\$21,299.40	\$1,033,714.97	\$1,033,714.97	\$0.00
Fixed Chgs. & Cont.	\$293,314.97	\$472.50	\$25.00	\$293,812.47	\$293,812.47	\$0.00
Travel	\$13,124.66	\$3,932.00	\$102.26	\$17,158.92	\$17,158.92	\$0.00
Equipment	\$29,760.86	\$43,375.34	\$2,893.40	\$76,029.60	\$76,029.60	\$0.00
Case Services	\$795,422.60		\$265.20	\$795,687.80	\$795,687.80	\$0.00
Light,heat,power	\$456,924.90	\$5,350.60	\$72,524.37	\$534,799.95	\$534,799.95	\$0.00
Transportation	\$61,723.61			\$61,723.61	\$61,723.61	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$6,603,343.73	\$900,525.20	\$170,169.13	\$7,770,038.14	\$7,770,038.14	\$0.00
CLIENT TRACKING SYSTEM	\$244,242.61			\$244,242.61	\$244,242.61	\$0.00
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	\$5,200,115.04	\$337,573.04	\$632,690.40	\$6,250,379.36	\$6,250,375.30	\$3.90
PERM. IMPROVEMENTS			\$1,140,871.65	\$1,140,871.65	\$1,140,871.65	\$0.00
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AGENCY TOTAL	\$34,307,250.35	\$2,056,349.16	\$4,370,256.68	\$41,533,064.19	\$41,533,050.33	\$13.06
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FISCAL YEAR 1992 / 93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION:	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER	TOTAL	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE
RECAP:						
Personnel	\$19,096,156.13	\$1,135,316.69	\$1,873,600.73	\$22,105,073.55	\$22,105,073.55	\$0.00
Temporary Positions	\$502,509.38	\$82,546.11	\$66,017.35	\$651,072.84	\$651,072.84	\$0.00
Per Dien	\$12,145.00			\$12,145.00	\$12,145.00	\$0.00
Overtime and Shift Dif	\$27,169.13			\$27,169.13	\$27,169.13	\$0.00
Inmate Earnings	\$34,700.33		\$1,771.13	\$36,551.46	\$36,551.46	\$0.00
Spec Contract Agents	\$125,361.00	\$7,111.50		\$132,472.50	\$132,472.50	\$0.00
Contractual Services	\$1,046,254.81	\$40,922.97	\$85,237.42	\$1,172,415.20	\$1,172,415.20	\$0.00
Supplies & Materials	\$705,605.33	\$752,131.89	\$150,189.27	\$1,615,926.49	\$1,615,926.49	\$0.00
Fixed Chgs & Cont	\$515,691.57	\$5,925.25	\$42,973.61	\$564,590.43	\$564,590.43	\$0.00
Travel	\$286,100.61	\$11,926.00	\$21,075.52	\$319,102.13	\$319,102.13	\$0.00
Equipment	\$50,803.34	\$205,758.83	\$101,248.70	\$357,810.87	\$357,810.87	\$0.00
Lib Books,Maps,Film		\$7,817.81	\$694.48	\$8,512.29	\$8,512.29	\$0.00
Purchase for Resale			\$26,854.86	\$26,854.86	\$26,854.86	\$0.00
Case Services	\$1,440,588.45	\$263,968.47	\$28,980.32	\$1,733,537.24	\$1,733,537.24	\$0.00
Light,Heat,Power	\$479,874.62	\$5,350.60	\$75,889.44	\$561,114.66	\$561,114.66	\$0.00
Transportation	\$61,891.99		\$5.85	\$61,897.84	\$61,897.84	\$0.00
Stipends	\$2,183.45		\$107.87	\$2,291.32	\$2,291.32	\$0.00
Vocational Rehab.	\$73,710.02			\$73,710.02	\$73,710.02	\$0.00
Community Spec Items	\$4,314,074.74		\$106,048.00	\$4,420,122.74	\$4,420,112.86	\$9.88
Client Tracking System	\$244,242.61			\$244,242.61	\$244,242.61	\$0.00
Capital Projects			\$1,140,871.65	\$1,140,871.65	\$1,140,871.65	\$0.00
Employer Contributions	\$5,288,115.84	\$337,573.04	\$632,690.48	\$6,258,379.36	\$6,258,375.38	\$3.98
DYS TOTAL	\$34,307,258.35	\$2,856,349.16	\$4,370,256.68	\$41,533,864.19	\$41,533,850.33	\$13.86

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255

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